

Appl. No. 10/605,687
Amendment dated October 12, 2006

Amendments to the Claims:

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Amendments made to the claims herein are made relative to, and shall replace the claims listed in Applicant's preliminary amendment dated June 30, 2006.

1. (currently amended) An oilfield treatment composition comprising a physical mixture of separate particles of separate ~~of a~~ solid acid-precursor and a solid acid-reactive material components, wherein the solid acid-precursor is selected from the group consisting of lactide, polylactic acid, and mixtures thereof, provided that the mixture of the solid acid-precursor and the solid acid-reactive material are not a combined mixture.
2. (canceled)
3. (canceled)
4. (canceled)
5. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the solid acid-reactive material is soluble in water.
6. (original) The composition of claim 5 wherein the solid acid-reactive material is boric acid or borax.
7. (canceled)
8. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the solid acid-reactive material is substantially insoluble in water.
9. (original) The composition of claim 8 wherein the solid acid-reactive material is selected from the group consisting of magnesium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, calcium oxalate, calcium phosphate, aluminum metaphosphate, sodium zinc potassium polyphosphate glass, and sodium calcium magnesium polyphosphate glass.
10. (original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the solid acid-precursor is coated with a hydrolysis-delaying material.

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11. (canceled)
12. (canceled)
13. (canceled)
14. (canceled)
15. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the mixture of separate particles of a solid acid-precursor and a solid acid-reactive material is capable of forming a self-destructing filter cake.
16. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the solid acid-reactive material is incorporated in an amount such that when the mixture contacts water, hydrolysis of the solid acid-precursor is accelerated, and wherein the solid acid-reactive material is dissolved by the acid generated due to the hydrolysis of the solid acid-precursor.